

## The Sun

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, sent to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 23 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

## The Administration's First Success.

President CLEVELAND's policy of vigorous patriotism with regard to the Alliance affair, is a tremendous popular success. Everybody is pleased with it except Mr. E. L. GODKIN of the *New York Evening Post*, and he is no more an American than a cawing crow is an eagle.

We congratulate the Administration upon the first success which it has ever achieved in its management of the country's foreign affairs. The secret of it is no secret at all. The policy so suddenly and unexpectedly adopted by the Department of State may be summed up in two words: Be American! THE SUN has presented this formula so frequently to the attention of Mr. CLEVELAND and his extraordinary Secretary of State, that the only wonder is that they got half-way through their term of office before the lesson was learned. We are not quarrelling with their slowness of apprehension. Our sole solicitude is that they shall live up to the standard now established.

It is a circumstance of no lasting significance that the Administration's best and most praiseworthy deed should have been done at a time when the President was away shooting ducks, and when the Secretary was incapacitated by illness from attending to the duties of his office. It is all very well to say that the American is neither GROVER CLEVELAND nor WALTER Q. GRESHAM, but EDWIN F. UHL, formerly of Ypsilanti. Whatever may be the fact about the authorship of the sharp note of warning to the Government at Madrid, the historical view will be precisely the same as if Mr. CLEVELAND or Mr. GRESHAM had been in the full enjoyment of his usual health.

The credit belongs to the CLEVELAND Administration. Mr. UHL may have written the note to Madrid, but GROVER CLEVELAND appointed UHL.

## The Wrong Title.

Senator DAVIS of Minnesota devotes some vigorous pages in the *North American Review* to proving the proposition that "the conduct of our foreign relations during the last two years has not reflected honor upon this country."

In arranging his facts for this purpose he may well have been somewhat embarrassed by the wealth of his material. He selects, however, first, the acceptance as conclusive, by Mr. GRESHAM, of the German Ambassador's arguments against the imposition of a duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound upon sugars from countries that pay a bounty on their exportation. Mr. DAVIS considers that it was a grave mistake, and most "improvident," to make these admissions to Germany. Then he denounces at length Mr. CLEVELAND's policy in Hawaii, as "a composite of blunders, cruelty, and usurpation."

Finally he speaks of the delivery to China of the two Japanese students at Shanghai, by Mr. GRESHAM's orders, and their death, as an "abominable transaction, difficult to discuss with moderation." He takes comfort in the thought that, should the United States ever become involved in war with China, and American missionaries, wearing the Chinese garb, "as the correspondence shows many of them to do," should take refuge in the legations and consulates of Great Britain, France, and Germany, they would be safe, because those countries would reject Mr. GRESHAM's precedents, and refuse to deliver them up if demanded as spies or as offenders otherwise.

But Senator DAVIS makes one grave mistake. The title of his article is "Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy." The record he reviews is not that of Democratic diplomacy. We admit that the Democratic party must take the responsibility of it and pay the penalty; yet the policy is not Democratic.

Besides, since Mr. DAVIS's article was penned, are we not seeing signs of better days to come?

## The Political Weakness of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

When the Fifty-fourth Congress assembled, either in special or regular session, this will be the peculiar, if not exceptional, division of political authority in Washington. The lower or popular House will have an overwhelming Republican majority; the upper House will have a small and feeble Republican plurality, with a few Populist Senators holding the balance of power; the Executive will be Mr. CLEVELAND until March 4, 1897. No bill can become a law without the consent of both Houses of Congress and the President's approval, unless both Houses have the power to override the President's veto. This power, on political questions at least, will be lacking to the Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress. They will be restricted, in fact, to compromise legislation. The condition which confronts both Democrats and Republicans is peculiar because usually a President of the United States in the first half of his term is in political harmony with the House of Representatives, and in the second half of his term he is in political harmony with the Senate, a body slower to feel the effects of popular changes. Mr. CLEVELAND, however, seems likely to have the support of neither branch of Congress during the concluding two years of his term; but the position of the Republicans, as their conspicuous leaders acknowledge, is in no respect better, and they are confronted with serious difficulties, some of which they do not seek to undertake.

The next House of Representatives will include in its membership 243 Republicans, of whom 142 are new members. This is an unusual proportion of Congressional strength, and is large enough, perhaps, to become refractory and injurious to its party during the year preceding a Presidential contest. The Populists will have a scanty representation in the next House, and the Republicans, fortunately for them, will not be embarrassed by the menace or necessity of any alliance with the handful of Populists.

In the Senate the Populists will have, as between the Democrats and Republicans, the balance of power, and they will have, moreover, the active aid and sympathy of several Northwestern Silverite Republicans of Populist tendencies who are not in harmony with the wishes of the majority in the House. This may prove to be an embarrassment for a Republican party measure adopted by the House which, if rejected by Republican votes in the Senate, would duplicate the damaging record of 1890. The outcome of the matter in 1890 was the

passage of the odious and never-to-be-forgotten or condoned Force bill by the House and its subsequent rejection by the Senate under an arrangement which gave the Republicans full political responsibility for the Presidential candidate in 1892 in the support of the Silverite Republicans in the West and Northwest, the colored Republicans in the South, and many hard-money Republicans in the Eastern and Middle States, without discernible benefit anywhere.

The Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress, though they will be in actual control of one branch and in ostensible control of the other, will be powerless to adopt any legislation which does not secure the President's assent. This, in the opinion of those Republican leaders who have made public their views, will preclude any tariff legislation, or a disarrangement or rearrangement of the existing unequal, inequitable, inadequate, and unsatisfactory customs rates adopted in disregard or defiance of the positive and specific pledge of the Democracy in their National convention, in 1892.

The political conditions under which the Fifty-fourth Congress will organize, either in special or regular session, do not seem to be favorable to the adoption of any radical legislation by either party. While the Populists will have their voting strength somewhat increased in the Senate, they will sustain the loss of many of their supporting sympathizers on the Democratic side in the House. The elections of 1895 will probably determine the political control of the Senate during the next national Administration, by making the Republicans independent of the Populist Senators, or by increasing the Democratic membership that the Populists will become of no more importance than the Prohibitionists in the Kentucky Legislature.

Honest and unpartisan government, except on such conditions, is a back number!

Prospective Changes in the British Cabinet.

The intention of Mr. PEEL, Speaker of the House of Commons, to resign his office was announced some time ago, and now it is asserted that Lord ROSEBURY, on the plea of ill-health and the need of rest, will presently retire from public life. What is likely to be the effect of these incidents on the Ministry and upon the prospects of the Liberal party?

The notion that Sir WILLIAM HARBOURD would accept the Speakership is preposterous. Neither the general state of his health nor the condition of his eyesight would permit him to discharge the duties of the post. Besides, there is something better in store for him. His favorite candidate for the office is understood to be Mr. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, who is, to be sure, a Liberal Unionist, but who, as Chairman of the House when it sits in Committee of the Whole, has evinced an impartiality that the Tories view with undignified resentment.

They would much prefer Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNEMAN, the present Secretary of War, to any other candidate, and he is the chief of his colleagues. For the concurrent reasons he will doubtless be rejected, notwithstanding the opposition of Sir WILLIAM HARBOURD, whose personal influence is greater than that of any other man in the Cabinet. The resulting vacancy in the War Office will lead to a readjustment of the Ministry, and it is quite possible, to the admission of Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE to the Cabinet as Secretary for Ireland. The elevation of Mr. PEEL to the peerage, which will take place as a matter of course, should strengthen the Liberals in two ways, owing to the Speaker's recent conversion to home rule principles. He will furnish a greatly needed support in the House of Lords, where almost all the brains, as well as the numerical strength, is on the Tory side; and he will help the Liberals to carry the seat which he has vacated in the House of Commons.

It has been for some time evident that Lord ROSEBURY could not long retain the leadership of the Gladstonians, and it will be fortunate for all concerned if he withdraws voluntarily on the score of the recent illness from which he has but partially recovered. He owed the Premiership to an intrigue, in which it was understood that Mr. ASQUITH and other members of the former Liberal Cabinet took part out of dislike and jealousy of Sir WILLIAM HARBOURD, who was Mr. GLADSTONE's faithful successor. From the outset Lord ROSEBURY has failed to command the confidence of the party, of which he has been the ostensible head. He provoked the aroused hostility of the Parnellites by aroused suspicion in the McCarthys by his ambiguous utterances regarding Ireland's demand for self-government; and his attitude toward the House of Lords is by no means acceptable to the Radicals. He will leave office with a reputation no higher than that of Lord GODERICH, the only Prime Minister in the present century to whom is denied a place in the Encyclopedia Britannica. He will, of course, be succeeded by Sir WILLIAM HARBOURD, both because the latter alone is thoroughly trusted by both the Radicals and the McCarthites, and because he alone, through his budget, reflected some distinction on the Liberals last year. There is not the slightest chance for Mr. ASQUITH, both because he is peculiarly obnoxious to the Irish Nationalists, and because his inclination to concede a good deal to socialism makes him to be viewed with suspicion by most of the influential Liberals, who are thoroughgoing individualists.

Americans will have reason to regard with satisfaction the accession of Sir WILLIAM HARBOURD to the headship of the British Government, both because his wife is a daughter of an eminent American historian, and because he has no sympathy with the design of the so-called imperialists to build up a great anti-American monarchial power in the northern half of this continent. He is one of the wise Englishmen who, if Newfoundland or Canada were to signify a wish to join the United States, would interpose no obstacle, but, on the contrary, would recognize in the new union of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Western hemisphere a safeguard against future friction between Great Britain and the American republic.

The Tobin Law.

Whatever we may think of the relation to the Federal Constitution of the Tobin Law, and its amendment recently adopted by the Assembly at Albany, its relation to home rule for our cities is very distinct.

Under that rule one would say that this city ought to be left by Republican reformers at Albany to decide for itself which stones it will or will not import from Maine, whether in a dressed or undressed condition, and whether it will, by dressing them in the city, increase the cost of them by 33 per cent, or by other percentage.

The Supreme Court at Washington decided on April 28, 1890, three Justices dis-

senting, that when a law of a State is essentially a regulation of domestic commerce, and not a regulation of foreign commerce, so as to prohibit, even indirectly, the reception of the beer, the Supreme Court can pronounce the law of the State thus prohibiting to be unconstitutional even when Congress has not so declared. It did so pronounce in a previous decision, as it is now called on to do in the income tax cases.

Therefore New York cannot prohibit the importation of stones from Maine. It may be said that the TOBIN law does not, in terms, thus prohibit, which is true enough. It only forbids New York city to buy and use foreign dressed stones.

New York uses the stones only when dressed. The law does not prohibit the use of stones from Maine as dressed in New York, which dressing in New York makes the stones, by increased freight and other items, more costly than they would be if imported in a dressed condition. The motive is to benefit New York dressers of stones, by preventing the importation into New York of the result of Maine labor on the stones. That is high-class Republican protection. Is that indirect regulation essentially a regulation made by New York forbidding commerce between Maine and New York?

As Congress has not legislated on the question, it is for the Supreme Court to decide. What will that court say?

New York cannot tax stones passing through the State from Maine; it cannot unjustly burden ships from Maine landing stones at New York wharves; it cannot tax the sale in New York of stones arriving from Maine; it cannot tax agents soliciting in New York a dealing in stones from Maine. New York can regulate as she pleases all her affairs, which the Supreme Court shall say are purely and absolutely internal; but New York cannot, nevertheless, put restrictions upon the use in the State of stones imported from Maine, which restrictions the Federal Constitution forbids.

Stones are subjects of inter-State commerce, which commerce a majority of the Legislature of New York cannot regulate either directly or indirectly. The line which separates the commercial rights of the whole country from the sovereign rights of New York, may be vague in the case of these stones, but it exists nevertheless.

Besides, nobody can deny that the TOBIN law violates home rule.

Boat Thoughts.

While the statistics of our new unnamed, cup defender now building, are as yet but pure paper speculation, they nevertheless show a tendency to solidify into knowledge, and the last details to hand make proper a reconsideration of the prospect. In brief, the probability points, not so much to an experiment on the part of HERRESHOFF, as to a second attempt at what was aimed at and missed last year, in the brilliant but rejected keel yacht, *Colonia*, she having been intended practically for an enlargement of the *Wasp*.

An impression that just failed of being a conviction was found among many yachtsmen last year, and some say in the mind of HERRESHOFF himself, that the *Colonia* had the making of a better boat than the *Vigilant*. She had as good a foot or better on the wind, although she sidled away from it to excess, and she was unquestionably a far tougher customer against a blow, as every one who saw the first trial race between them will remember when she crossed the line with her topsail spread, while the *Vigilant*, with her topsail and even of the *Julius* were hauled. Unlike the *Vigilant*, she was no sea-sponker.

What we now have reason to expect is a boat of the *Colonia*'s width, or even a shade narrower, since about the same beam of twenty-four feet will accompany a greater length; and with four feet added to her depth, or substantially the alteration which was suggested last year should be made in the *Colonia* in order to get from her all that her form made possible. Having the *Vigilant* and the *Colonia*, broad-beamed centerboard and narrow-beamed keel, before him as types for this year, HERRESHOFF chooses the latter.

All this puts us in a mood for prediction. We have the feeling that the new *WASP* boat will be a real corker, tribute to the merit of beam which is embodied in the *Alisa*. An outside critic, like Designer FIFE, would be much more apt to develop a new ideal like the *Vigilant*, which seems to have been his model, than one like *WATSON*, who naturally would cling to the virtues of his own handiwork, the *Valkyrie* and *Britannia*, and aim to improve them rather than adopt a type radically different. We look for *Valkyrie III*, to resemble *Valkyrie II*, more than she will resemble the *Alisa*; then, although on this point our expectations are somewhat lower, for her to beat the *Alisa* in her trials before one of them sets sail for our shores; and then again for our own craft, *Hope*, or *America*, or however she may eventuate, to beat *Valkyrie*.

The four lawyers who were attached to the Lexow committee last year are after their pay, more pay. The amount raised by the Chamber of Commerce was not enough to go around. It is said that Lawyer SUTHERLAND of Rochester, who was lawyer for the other counsel during the investigation, and who was relieved from duty very soon after he had been assigned to it, wants \$7,500 for services rendered. We have not yet heard what Governor's bill is, but we suppose it must be at least three times as much. The subject of Sunday recreation and the other two lawyers cannot be less than twice the size of SUTHERLAND's. There will also be the bills of at least a score of other men and women who were in the pay of the committee. It will not be surprising if the Legislature is asked to appropriate \$150,000 for the expenses of the Lexow investigation.

The costliness of the labors of reform which have been played here will be fully understood by the citizens of New York before the curtain falls.

GLADSTONE must be clamping the lid at Cannes. The old war horse of English politics must feel like setting out for England as he hears the news from there. How can he stay out of the fray? How can he enjoy the soft air of the Mediterranean or the breeze from the Maritime Alps when he is needed in the House of Commons? Suppose that he is going on his nineteenth year, and that the Liberal party is falling to pieces, and that the Queen looks at him askance, and that Premier ROSEBURY cannot attend to business, and that the Ministry is in a pickle, and that the Tories are waiting the time to take a blow that he is going to give GLADSTONE, the leader whose happiness has lain in feasts of broil and battle. It may be that theology and Roman poetry and archeology wait him; but what are they when Parliament needs him?

He ought to be in London, not at Cannes; in the House of Commons, not in a Riviera hotel; at the head of the Ministry, rather than the theologians; in the leadership of the Liberal party, rather than of the translators of any Roman picaresque.

They say that GLADSTONE is in prime estate, in good spirits, rampant like a grenadier, in sound voice, and has better eyesight than plenty of other people; and certainly his recent words about the Armenian atrocities gave proof that the old pluck is yet in his mind.

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question in a jiffy; he would give England a policy, domestic and foreign; he might speak about Ireland; he could furnish her official Majesty with something besides her gout to think of.

If the G. O. M. is half as frisky at Cannes as the correspondents say he is, Cannes is not the place for him at this time. His country, or more than that, the Liberal party, needs him in England.

We should think the Liberals would call him home, and make him Premier again.

There seems to be in the office of the head of the New York wheelmen, or Chief Consul, as he is officially styled, a spirit which threatens to bring the wheel battalion into conflict with the general sentiment of the State. A circular emanating from that office announces that "the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen has undertaken to oppose the DONALDSON bill, and will, if necessary, expend every dollar in its treasury and combine the forces of all friendly wheelmen to accomplish that end." The objectionable purpose of the DONALDSON bill, to make wheelmen carry some means, such as a single bell or horn, of notifying people that they are at hand.

The bicycle on a good road is about as noiseless as a balloon. Wheelmen who are being marshalled unconsciously into this attitude of hostility to a reasonable proposition should remember that even such comparatively noisy and slow-going vehicles as street cars have to carry bells to warn people of their approach. We advise the wheelmen either not to be misled by some very cheap reasoning, which we see in this circular, into making a fight against the DONALDSON bill, or to get machines which, when the motion, will raise such a clatter, like an ordinary vehicle, that the DONALDSON bill will be a manifest superfluity. After that change there wouldn't be much more poetry than comfort left in the bicycle.

We suppose the league of wheelmen is the common of the city, and aggressive trade union, as we may call it, in the State. We advise them, by way of friendliness, to see that their case is good beyond dispute before they let themselves be publicly drawn into the attitude revealed in the circular from which we have quoted.

St. PATRICK'S day has been celebrated not less heartily during the past three days than it would have been if the green flag had floated from the City Hall. The banquets have been as merry, the church services as solemn, the processions as attractive, and the speeches fully as eloquent, as they ever were in any year. The PATRICK'S day celebration does not depend upon municipal patronage. St. PATRICK must have been a true Hibernian, wherever he may have been born.

There is no danger that Massachusetts will lose her supremacy in the industry of cotton manufacturing. This is the opinion of a Bostonian, who has just returned from a tour through those parts of the North in which a large number of cotton mills have been built during the past two years. "Fine goods," says Committee-man DARLING, "cannot be made in the South, because there is neither machinery nor skilled labor there." It does not seem likely that this argument, which is a very old one, will ever be of service to the cotton mill owners of the South, for certainly the Southern mill owners can obtain all the machinery and the skilled labor they need. Money will enable them to procure both at any time.

It is our own opinion that Massachusetts will not lose her cotton mills for a long while yet, if she does not lose them by the action of the Federal Government, which has been taken upon other reasons than those given by Senator DARLING.

With very keen severity our contemporary, the *Herald* Journal, reprimands the oyster of the Purim Association, for serving that forbidden abomination, the oyster, at the recent Purim celebration. They are told by our contemporary that, in doing this, they showed that they were "much worse than the benighted Anarchists," as they were "guilty of the most heinous and heinous crime of Judaea." Their conduct in furnishing oysters to the "was in direct violation, not simply of rabbinical law, but of explicit Biblical command."

The *Herald* Journal gets highly excited as it proceeds with its denunciation of the men who offered oysters at a Jewish festival, and who, in doing so, gave the first and foremost place to the word "oysters." We quote a few of its sentences:

"What shall be thought of the intelligence and culture, to say nothing of the common decency, of men who profess to occupy a prominent position in Judaism, and who publicly disregard Jewish law under the very eyes of the Jewish organization which alone lends any importance to their personalities? Any gentleman with a spark of good manners ought to be ashamed to carry the oyster to a Jewish feast. It is nothing less than disgusting that those who are intrusted with the management of Jewish affairs should fail to appreciate that self-respect which requires that a Jewish institution make any provision for insuring that provision shall be made as would enable the most observant Jew to partake of the food without any scruple or question."

We do not know what defence the offenders can make against this fierce attack of the *Herald* Journal, but we cannot suppose that oysters will be served at the next banquet of the Purim Association.

While reading our contemporary's remark that oyster eaters are worse than Anarchists, we recalled a statement once made to us, that some of the Jewish Anarchists in this city, who are much in evidence, pay no more heed to the Moslem dietary that they will not touch an oyster.

The Porte has given assurances to the American Minister at Constantinople that Christian missionaries in the Turkish domains shall be protected. There has been some apprehension of the safety of the American missions in Asia Minor as well as in Egypt this year during the fast of Ramadan; and it was on this account that Minister TUNNICLIFFE, appealed to the Sultan on their behalf. We regard the assurances given to him as satisfactory.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

An Original and Powerful Argument Against It.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

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The costliness of the labors of reform which have been played here will be fully understood by the citizens of New York before the curtain falls.

GLADSTONE must be clamping the lid at Cannes. The old war horse of English politics must feel like setting out for England as he hears the news from there. How can he stay out of the fray? How can he enjoy the soft air of the Mediterranean or the breeze from the Maritime Alps when he is needed in the House of Commons? Suppose that he is going on his nineteenth year, and that the Liberal party is falling to pieces, and that the Queen looks at him askance, and that Premier ROSEBURY cannot attend to business, and that the Ministry is in a pickle, and that the Tories are waiting the time to take a blow that he is going to give GLADSTONE, the leader whose happiness has lain in feasts of broil and battle. It may be that theology and Roman poetry and archeology wait him; but what are they when Parliament needs him?

He ought to be in London, not at Cannes; in the House of Commons, not in a Riviera hotel; at the head of the Ministry, rather than the theologians; in the leadership of the Liberal party, rather than of the translators of any Roman picaresque.

They say that GLADSTONE is in prime estate, in good spirits, rampant like a grenadier, in sound voice, and has better eyesight than plenty of other people; and certainly his recent words about the Armenian atrocities gave proof that the old pluck is yet in his mind.

He ought to be in London, not at Cannes; in the House of Commons, not in a Riviera hotel; at the head of the Ministry, rather than the theologians; in the leadership of the Liberal party, rather than of the translators of any Roman picaresque.

He would brace up his bewildered party in the Commons; he would settle the Speakership

question in a jiffy; he would give England a policy, domestic and foreign; he might speak about Ireland; he could furnish her official Majesty with something besides her gout to think of.

If the G. O. M. is half as frisky at Cannes as the correspondents say he is, Cannes is not the place for him at this time. His country, or more than that, the Liberal party, needs him in England.

We should think the Liberals would call him home, and make him Premier again.

There seems to be in the office of the head of the New York wheelmen, or Chief Consul, as he is officially styled, a spirit which threatens to bring the wheel battalion into conflict with the general sentiment of the State. A circular emanating from that office announces that "the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen has undertaken to oppose the DONALDSON bill, and will, if necessary, expend every dollar in its treasury and combine the forces of all friendly wheelmen to accomplish that end." The objectionable purpose of the DONALDSON bill, to make wheelmen carry some means, such as a single bell or horn, of notifying people that they are at hand.

The bicycle on a good road is about as noiseless as a balloon. Wheelmen who are being marshalled unconsciously into this attitude of hostility to a reasonable proposition should remember that even such comparatively noisy and slow-going vehicles as street cars have to carry bells to warn people of their approach. We advise the wheelmen either not to be misled by some very cheap reasoning, which we see in this circular, into making a fight against the DONALDSON bill, or to get machines which, when the motion, will raise such a clatter, like an ordinary vehicle, that the DONALDSON bill will be a manifest superfluity. After that change there wouldn't be much more poetry than comfort left in the bicycle.

We suppose the league of wheelmen is the common of the city, and aggressive trade union, as